

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.  
Money sent on, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender.

AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer correspondents, and they are generally honest and faithful, but persons who would like to contribute to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESS, RENEWALS, ETC.—Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every year give the full name and address. In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CIRCULATION.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special rate.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 6, 1890.

FORTHCOMING ATTRACTIONS.

A List of Good Things in Store

for the Readers of The National Tribune.

We have a magnificent lot of articles of unusual merit, which will be presented to them in the near future. Among these are:

THEY TREMbled; OR, THE EXPERIENCES OF THE BLUE JAY MESS. A series of letters from a boy to his mother, descriptive of the experiences of himself and comrades in the early days of their enlistment; their life in camp, adventures in expeditions, battles, etc. By John McElroy, author of "Andersson's Story of Rebel Prisons," "A File of Infantrymen," "The Red Acre," "Reminiscences of an Army Soldier," etc.

A SERIES OF TEN LETTERS, by Frank G. Carpenter, whose letters descriptive of his journey into the out-of-the-way places of the world proved so acceptable to our readers last year.

A GREAT RESOLVE, a romantic story by Olive Logan, one of the most talented of American writers.

REAL RUSSIA, by the author of "The Story of a Conqueror," descriptive of his travels and life in Russia, and the people he met there.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES, by William E. Doyle, being a continuation of the interesting reminiscences of an old Virginia living in the doleful country on the Rappahannock.

SAYING THE LANCET, a thrilling story by Maj. F. Y. Conner.

TEN THOUSAND WATCHES TO GIVE AWAY.

We have decided upon securing 100,000 more subscribers, and to do it will give away 10,000 of the famous TRENCH watches to club members.

We will send a watch FREE, post paid, to every club member who sends us a club of only TEN subscribers for one year.

This is an opportunity never before offered, because this watch is not a cheap cheap penny make-shift, but a genuine, full jeweled patent-lever movement in a diamond-silver case, warranted for 15 years.

Diamond-silver is a compound metal, as its name indicates, composed of pure silver and nickel, to give it hardness and color. It is not plated, but solid, so it wears the same clear through, and is so warranted.

Now, who wants one? There are just 100,000 of them to give away, and we do not anticipate much trouble in disposing of them on these terms.

An hour's work will get one. We hope our friends will appreciate the opportunity.

SENATOR DAVIS has called up the Dependent Pension Bill in the Senate, and set forth its merits in an admirable speech. The discussion will not probably be very protracted, as it is thrashing over old straw in the Senate, which has repeatedly discussed it substantially in its present form, and passed it. The phraseology and scope of the bill may be changed somewhat, but it will probably soon go through in nearly its present shape, and then come before the House. What modifications will be made in it there it is impossible to forecast. In any shape that it may go through it will do an immense amount of good, and clear the way for other earnestly desired pension legislation.

THE G. A. R. wants an act of Congress that will give it special rates on the railroads. They should have such an act by now. They have given them an act that will compel carriers to sell Grand Army men and women for two cents a pound; butchers to provide their picnic steaks for five cents a pound; then finally let Congress give the Grand Army a warrant deed for the Western hemisphere. —Long Branch (N. J.) Record.

THE G. A. R. has not asked for and does not want any law giving them special rates on the railroads. What they have asked of the railroads is simply the same terms that have been given other associations of much less magnitude numerically. As a rule those terms have been accorded to them, and undoubtedly will be given them at the forthcoming National Encampment. All the trouble last year resulted from the action of the short lines leading into Milwaukee, which claimed that they had the larger part of the burden of handling the traffic, and should have a larger share of the price paid for each ticket than the longer roads were willing to give them. The Long Branch Record is very anxious to get something to fling at the G. A. R., and it does not hesitate to mangle the truth to do so.

## NO REDUCTION OF THE REVENUE.

Every suggested reduction of the revenue involves direct and great damage to some important interest in the country. Not one that has been urged but will, without fail, close up many establishments that are now doing a prosperous business, and send out of the country immense sums of money which are at present doing good in circulating among our people. It will take away the employment now given our own mechanics and artisans, and drive them into the already overcrowded agricultural pursuits.

On the other hand this reduction cannot benefit the consumers by giving them cheaper goods. They will not be benefited by it. Experience of millions now living tells us that goods were higher under the practical free trade before the war and wages and prices of produce much lower than they are to-day.

Then, why should we make the reduction?

Is money so plentiful at home that we want to send some hundreds of millions abroad every year?

Is there so much more work than our workmen can do that we want to furnish employment to them in England, France and Germany?

Are our farmers so in love with the railroads, steamships, elevators, and middlemen that they are anxious to further enrich them by sending more millions of bushels of grain abroad instead of selling it at home?

If this is the case we had better reduce the revenue; if not, we had better let it remain as it is, or better still, increase the protection on articles that we can produce at home until we do produce them.

At all events, let us certainly not reduce the revenue until the Nation has done full justice to the gallant men who saved its life at the cost of their own bodily health.

## AUTHOR OF MEMORIAL DAY.

It seems incredible that anyone should attempt to take away from Gen. John A. Logan the honor—or any portion of it—of conceiving and establishing the glorious institution of Memorial Day. If any one thing in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic is well established it is the fact that the sole credit for this belongs to our illustrious deceased comrade. The documents, as well as the recollections of those familiar with the matter, support this. But recently some persons have put forth claims for a share in the honor, and these are effectively disposed of by the following conclusive letter from Mrs. John A. Logan:

CALUMET PLACE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20, 1890.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Since his death not a few persons have claimed the authorship of many of Gen. Logan's most brilliant acts and thoughts, who, if they were the real authors, were singularly silent during his lifetime. I have refrained from taking any notice of these pseudo-claims. My attention, however, having been called to a communication of Mr. Julius Simons, wherein he gives the credit to Mr. Kimball of having suggested the decoration of the soldiers' graves to Gen. Logan, and gives a letter dated July 9 of Gen. Logan's to Mr. Kimball as evidence of the fact. The letter in question is merely an acknowledgment of a congratulatory note of Mrs. Kimball to Gen. Logan after the observance of the ceremonies in Arlington May 29, 1888, in accordance to Gen. Logan's order, issued May 5, 1888, and in no sense intimates that he got the idea from Mrs. Kimball. The facts about the matter are these: Col. Charles Wilson, formerly editor of the Chicago Journal, and a party of ladies from Boston and Chicago came to Washington, February, 1888, and invited Gen. Logan and myself to go to Richmond and visit the historic ground around that city. Gen. Logan could not go, as his duties required his presence in Congress. After our return we were all telling one of all we had seen, among others, of the crude decoration of Confederate graves. Whereupon he said that the custom of honoring the dead by chaplets of laurel and flowers was always observed by the ancients, and especially by the Greeks, adding, "I thought I would inaugurate the custom of decorating the graves of the loyal dead through the Grand Army of the Republic, and I will see if I cannot get a bill through Congress making the day on which it is done a legal holiday." We all agreed that would be a grand thing to do, and he at once set steps to carry out his own idea. Gen. Chipman was enthusiastic about it when the General mentioned it to him, and so it was done solely through the promptings of his own great heart in his ever-present desire to pay tribute to loyalty, living or dead.

Mr. Simons occasionally addressed public documents of Gen. Logan, but was never his Private Secretary. It must impress any fair-minded person as very strange, adding, "Simons and Mrs. Kimball did not ask for the claim I have made, nor now almost 22 years since the first order for Memorial Day was issued by Gen. Logan, then Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic."

Very truly yours, Mrs. JOHN A. LOGAN.

## WAR AS A REDUCER OF VITALITY.

A. S. Cox, M. D., Oswego, N. Y., who served through the war with great credit as Surgeon of the 147th N. Y., and Brigade and Division Surgeon, has written an admirable article on "Modern Medical Science," which appears in the New York Medical Journal. It concludes with the following significant paragraph, the truth of which is well attested by all competent observers:

It is evident, then, that the ultimate causes of many diseases are due to latent defects of the organism transmitted by inheritance, which remain latent until some exciting cause develops them. From three years' service in the army during the war of the rebellion, and several years' service as Pension Examiner subsequent to the war, I have observed that those soldiers who have the tendency toward debility or depression of the field without becoming disabled thereby have since become prematurely old and decrepit, some of them without any assignable cause save the premature expenditure of the reserved vital forces; others from faulty nutrition, debilitated by depression or sickness of the spinal cord and arteries and resulting disease of the heart, and chronic rheumatic troubles affecting mostly the spinal and sciatic nerves. It is a fact that those soldiers who were of the prominent Generals of both sides who served through the war have died prematurely.

This talk by the disappointed candidates about the World's Fair at Chicago being likely to be merely a "great cattle show," or "a monster hog-killing exhibit," is 24-carat trash. There are not together anywhere else in the world 800,000 of as plucky, enterprising, public-spirited people as there are in Chicago. They are on their mettle now—every one of them—to get up a show which will be a "world-beater," and we may confidently expect that they will give an exhibition which will leave the Paris affair as far in the shade that it will not deserve to be mentioned the same day.

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get at least one subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

## LIGHT BATTERY LOSSES.

Since publishing our account of losses of light batteries, we have received quite a number of letters calling attention to the fact that our figures differ in some cases from those of Col. Fox. This seems to need explanation. Col. Fox compiled his admirable book from State records mainly. For regiments of cavalry and infantry, which maintained the same organization, and whose men were borne on uniform rolls throughout their terms of service, Col. Fox's method was absolutely correct. But in the case of light batteries the State records do not show their complete losses, for the reason that often, when pressed in battle, they would be reinforced by men from their supporting infantry regiments, who would aid in working the guns, carrying ammunition, etc. Of course these men would suffer. But if they were killed or wounded they would not be accounted for on the rolls of the battery proper, though they fell in the battery and were practically part of its losses. Col. Fox, of course, could have no means of ascertaining these extra losses of batteries, and there is no way to get at them except by taking the individual casualty reports.

For example, Gen. J. H. Sypher, who was Second Lieutenant of Battery B, 1st Ohio, at Stone River, where the battery is officially charged with a loss of 20 men, says its actual loss was 25; which he knows to be so, because he made out the casualty return. But of these six were infantrymen temporarily helping, and so would not be accounted for on the battery rolls. This was true in so many instances that it may serve as a sample. Under these circumstances it is clear that no exact or completely authoritative statement of the actual losses of light batteries can ever be ascertained. It was the common habit of the infantrymen, particularly in the last two years of the war, to reinforce the batteries connected with their divisions, whenever they needed help. Some battery commanders would mention casualties among this class. Others did not. Hence the difficulty of getting at the exact truth about the losses of light batteries.

## ADDITIONAL PENSION EXAMINERS.

Though Gen. N. P. Banks was thwarted a few weeks ago by the objection of an ex-rebel from Tennessee in getting through his joint resolution providing 30 additional Medical Examiners for the Pension Bureau, he did not give the thing up, but waited his opportunity, which came last Monday—which was a "suspension day." He called for a suspension of the rules and the passage of the resolution. The solid South cast 53 votes against the motion to suspend, and they were reinforced by Bricker (Wis.), Craig (Pa.), Dunphy (N. Y.), Kerr (Pa.), Magner (N. Y.), McAdoo (N. J.), Sawyer (N. Y.), Mutchler (Pa.) and Wike (Ill.), making 69 yeas. But the friends of the veterans polled 177 yeas. The rules were suspended and the resolution passed.

This joint resolution, which undoubtedly will be passed by the Senate at once, will have the happiest effect in expediting the prompt allowance of a large number of claims. In his letter urging the granting of an increased force, Secretary Noble said that nearly 10,000 claims cases now awaiting decision, are delayed by the smallness of the Board of Medical Examiners, and the additional force is imperatively needed to dispose of these and others within a reasonable time.

THE company to which has been awarded the exclusive privilege of taking seals on the Alaska Islands for the next 20 years will pay the Government about \$650,000 a year for the privilege. This will be sufficient to pay a service pension of \$8 a month to 6,770 veterans. Here is another opportunity for the soldier-haters to lift up their voices and wall over the burdens which the payment of pensions imposes upon the poor, tax-ridden workman. They will have a chance to represent that the reason sealskin cases are \$200 or \$500 apiece, and so put out of the reach of the wives of farmers who raise corn at 15 cents a bushel, and carpenters who get \$2 a day for shoving a plane, is because of the enormous tax imposed upon sealskins in order to get money to support a crowd of "coffee-boilers," "dead-beats" and "bounty-jumpers" in idleness. The truth is, that like most of the other sources of the Government, the money is not taken because the Government needs it, but for quite another purpose. The whole world admits that it is imperative that the seal islands shall be placed under strict control, in order that the seals may not be killed off within a few years by reckless butchers, and all of the highly-important branches of business dependent on them be destroyed. None are more anxious for this than the English seal-skin manufacturers, who would have their profitable business ruined within a decade without such control. Experience has shown that the best way of maintaining such control is by putting the whole business of taking seals in the hands of a corporation, which will have the strongest selfish reasons for keeping off piratical slaughterers; for preserving the sealeries from deterioration, and which will be under the direct control of the Treasury as to number and kind of seals killed each year. Of course such company will make an enormous amount of money, and it is nothing but right that it divide its gains with the Treasury. The latter cannot make better use of this money than by distributing it again to the whole people through the hands of the veterans.

## CONNECTICUT COFFEE-COILERS.

In 1889 the little State of Connecticut had a population of 400,147—several thousand less than there are in St. Louis or Baltimore to-day, and a few thousand more than there are in Boston. Out of this she sent 57,374 soldiers and sailors to defend the flag—or 12.4 per cent. of her population. That is, she sent one able-bodied fighting man for nearly every eight of

her people—old men, boys, invalids, women and children.

The Government only called on her for 44,797 men, so that she sent 12,582 more than her quota.

Those who entered the land forces were organized into 17 regiments of infantry, 1 of cavalry, 2 of artillery and 2 of batteries of light artillery for three years; 7 regiments of infantry for nine months, 2 regiments of infantry for three months, and 1 battery of light artillery for one year. Total, 30 regiments and 3 batteries. Reduced to a three-years standard her contribution was 50,623 men.

The 1st Conn. Cav. was originally organized in October, 1861, as a battalion of four companies—one from each Congressional District—with Maj. Judson M. Lyon as commander, and was assigned to the Department of West Virginia, and did good service fighting guerrillas, and scouting. It was subsequently expanded to a full regiment, under command of Col. Wm. S. Fish, who was shortly succeeded by Erasmus S. Blackless, who commanded it through five months of hard fighting, when he was discharged and succeeded by Bryant T. Lee. Three of its field officers—Blackless, Lee, and E. W. Whitaker—were promoted to Brigadier-Generals. Its roll of battles and skirmishes numbers 89. It lost 48 killed, 91 wounded; 89 died in prison, 74 of disease, 190 were discharged for disability, and 1 was accidentally shot and killed; 4 were unaccounted for, and 2 accidentally wounded, making a total casualty list of 894—an enormous one for so small a regiment.

The 1st Conn. H. A., which was organized at Hartford as the 4th Inf., but changed in a short time to heavy artillery, and was the only regiment of that arm that did duty as such throughout the war. Its first Colonel was Robert O. Tyler, a Regular Army officer, and upon his promotion to Brigadier-General he was succeeded by Henry L. Abbott, another Regular, who made a fine reputation for it and himself, particularly in the investment of Petersburg. It lost 51 killed and 176 by disease.

The 2d Conn. H. A. was organized at Litchfield in 1862 as the 19th Inf., by Col. L. W. Wessels, but the next year was changed to the 2d H. A. Elisha S. Kellogg became its Colonel and led its 1,400 men into the bloody assault at Cold Harbor, where he was killed, with 132 of his men, and 221 wounded. That brilliant soldier, Ramond S. Mackenzie, then became its Colonel, and led it to new honors and losses until he was promoted to Brigadier-General. He was succeeded by Jas. Hubbard, who was promoted Brigadier-General. The regiment lost heavily at the Opequan and Cedar Creek, and, all told, of the 2,500 men on its rolls it lost 254 killed, 625 wounded and 173 died from disease, accidents, etc.

The 3d Conn. battery was commanded by Capt. Rockwell and Clinton, and lost 25 men by death.

The 2d Conn. battery was commanded by Capt. Sterling and Hotchkiss, and lost 21 men.

The 3d Conn. battery—Capt. Thomas S. Gilbert—served one year, and escaped with small loss.

The 1st, 2d and 3d Conn. came out under the first three months' call, and were engaged at the first Bull Run, where they were in Tyler's Division. The most of the members returned to the field in three-year regiments.

The 5th Conn. was organized July 26, 1861, for three years, with Orris S. Perry as Colonel. Upon his promotion to Brigadier-General he was succeeded by George D. Chapman, and by Warren W. Packer. The regiment saw hard fighting at Cedar Mountain and Chancellorsville, and lost altogether six officers and 104 men killed, and 83 men by disease, etc.

The 6th Conn. was organized at New Haven Sept. 12, 1861, with John L. Chaffield as Colonel. Upon his death he was succeeded by Field Durey, and by A. P. Rockwell. The regiment was in the Department of the South until it moved under Butler against Petersburg. It participated in the luckless assault on Fort Wagner, and lost heavily in the operations around Petersburg. Altogether it lost 107 men killed, including 8 officers, and 128 by disease—235 in all.

The 7th Conn. was organized at New Haven Sept. 13, 1861, with A. H. Terry—now a Major-General in the Regular Army, and who had served in the three months' campaign as Colonel of the 2d Conn.—as its Colonel. It was assigned to the Department of the South, where it received its baptism of fire at James Island. A veterans organization of 100 battles could not have behaved with more steadfastness than did these Yankee boys, who a few months before were peaceful farmers, mechanics, clerks, students, and the like. They were not killed, 68 wounded and 4 missing; and were successful in their march to the rear on dress parade, and at the order to retreat moved off the ground as orderly as if on battalion drill. Four companies joined in the assault on Fort Wagner, and out of 191 men, lost 103 killed, wounded and missing. It fell gloriously at Drewry's Bluff, and again at Bermuda Hundred. Its last fight was at the capture of Fort Fisher. Altogether, out of a total enrollment of 1,657, it lost 168 killed, 430 wounded, 68 died in prison and 128 of disease. Total loss, 794, or very nearly one-half. After Col. Terry was promoted to Brigadier-General, April 25, 1862, he was succeeded by Joseph R. Hawley, now United States Senator. He was promoted Sept. 17, 1864, and was succeeded by Senger S. Atwell.

The 8th Conn. was organized at Hartford Sept. 27, 1861, with Edward Hartford as Colonel. He was promoted Nov. 29, 1862, to Brigadier-General, and was succeeded by John E. Ward. Its first service was at Roanoke Island, as part of Gen. Burnside's North Carolina army. It was in the Ninth Corps at Antietam, and for the rest of its history. At Antietam it lost 34 killed and 139 wounded, and it suffered severely around Petersburg. Its total loss was 230 killed and 144 by disease.

The 9th Conn. was organized at New Haven, with Thos. W. Cahill as Colonel, and served with the Nineteenth Corps, mostly in the malarious districts of Louisiana. This service cost the regiment terribly—243 of its members having died from disease.

The 10th Conn. was organized at Hartford Oct. 22, 1861, and led to the field by Col. Chas. L. Russell, who fell at its head in its first battle, Roanoke Island. At Kingston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862, it bore the brunt of the battle, receiving a terrific fire at short range for 20 minutes, when it routed the enemy with the bayonet. It lost there 11 killed and 89 wounded out of 360 engaged.

In 1864 it joined the Army of the James, and lost heavily in the operations around Petersburg, ending its fighting with a desperate but successful assault on Fort Gregg, where it lost 11 killed and 79 wounded, but had the satisfaction of being the first regiment to place its flag on the works. It enrolled 7,728 men, of whom 122 were killed, 311 wounded, and 155 died of disease. Its Colonels after Charles L. Russell were A. W. Drake, L. W. Pettibone, John L. Otis and E. S. Greeley.

The 11th Conn. was organized at Hartford, Nov. 24, 1861, with T. H. C. Kingsbury as Colonel, who was succeeded by Henry W. Kingsbury (killed at Antietam), G. A. Steadman (killed before Petersburg), and R. H. Rice. It joined the Burnside expedition, and met its first losses before New Bern. It lost 48 killed and 103 wounded at Antietam. It lost heavily around Petersburg, and when its record was made up it showed that of the 1,905 men it had taken from the State, 148 had fallen on the battlefield, 384 had been wounded, 45 had died in prison and 122 from disease.

The 12th Conn. was organized at Hartford

Dec. 3, 1861, with Henry C. Deming as Colonel. He was discharged Jan. 31, 1863, and was succeeded by Ledyard Culbren, who was discharged June 20, 1864, and Lieut. Col. George N. Lewis commanded the regiment till its discharge. It served in Louisiana and the Shenandoah Valley, fighting gallantly and losing heavily at Georgia Landing, Colston, Belfast, Port Hudson, and the Opequan. It lost 71 men killed and 292 by disease.

The 13th Conn. was organized Jan. 7, 1862, with Henry W. Birge as Colonel. Upon his promotion to Brigadier-General he was succeeded by Charles D. Blinn. It belonged to the Nineteenth Corps and served in the Lower Mississippi and the Shenandoah. It lost 44 killed and 169 by disease.

The heaviest loss in battle of any Connecticut regiment was sustained by the 14th, which came out under the second call, and went into the battle of Antietam, where it lost 20 killed, 83 wounded and 48 missing. It fought side by side of the Irish Brigade, which lost so terribly in that engagement. It suffered severely at Fredericksburg, losing 11 killed, 87 wounded and 22 missing. It distinguished itself at Gettysburg by a successful charge, and its losses in the Wilderness and around Petersburg were very heavy. Altogether it had 1,724 men, of whom 205 were killed, 622 wounded, 78 died in prison and 114 of disease—total 919. Its Colonels were Dwight Morris and Theo. G. Ellis.

The Colonels of the 15th Conn. were Dexter Wright and Chas. L. Upham. It was organized at New Haven Aug. 25, 1862, and joined Getty's Division, of the Ninth Corps. It lost 38 killed and 147 by disease.

The 16th Conn.—Col. F. Beach—was organized at Hartford Aug. 24, 1862, and 24 days later entered the battle of Antietam, where it lost 42 killed, 143 wounded, none missing. After Fredericksburg it went to the Department of the South. In the capture of Plymouth, N. C., 400 of its members were taken prisoners, of whom 154 died in Andersonville. Altogether it lost 80 killed and 243 by disease, etc.

The 17th Conn.—Col. W. H. Noble—was organized at Bridgeport, Aug. 25, 1862, and lost 111 men killed, wounded and missing at Chancellorsville. It shared the fortunes of the Eleventh Corps at Gettysburg, and then went to the Department of the South, where it fought at Fort Wagner, John's Island and in Florida. It lost 53 killed and 75 by disease.

The 18th Conn.—Col. William C. Ely—was raised at Norwich Aug. 22, 1862, and joined the Eighth Corps in the Shenandoah Valley, and saw its first fighting at Winchester June 13, 1863, where it fought bravely, but was at length forced to surrender. The ranks were exchanged and took part in the operations of 1864. The losses reported by the historians of the regiment are: killed, 55; wounded, 246; died of wounds, 37; died of disease, 50.

The 20th Conn. was organized at New Haven Sept. 8, 1862.—Col. Samuel Ross—and joined the Tenth Corps. It lost 80 killed in battle and 88 by disease.

The 21st Conn.—Col. A. H. Dutton—(killed in battle) was organized at Norwich Sept. 5, 1862, and joined Getty's Division of the Ninth Corps. It lost 60 men killed and 115 by disease.

The 22d, Col. George S. Burnham; 23d, Col. C. E. Holmes; 24th, Col. S. M. Mansfield; 25th, Col. George P. Bissell; 26th, Col. T. G. Kingsley; 27th, Col. R. S. Bostwick; and 28th, Col. S. P. Ferris, were nine months' regiments. All of these saw hard service in the field, and in battle and by disease. The 22d was in the Peninsular Corps. The 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 28th were in Louisiana, and fought at La Fourche, Irish Bend, Port Hudson, and elsewhere. The 23d lost 11 killed, the 24th 16, the 25th 29, the 26th 55, and the 28th 16.

The 27th Conn. belonged to the Second Corps, and fought at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Gen. Hancock reports that it behaved handsomely at the latter, assisting to repulse several charges of the enemy. It was at length cut off, and 291 of the regiment compelled to surrender. At Gettysburg it lost its Lieutenant-Colonel and seven others killed, 23 wounded and four missing. Altogether it lost 46 killed and 22 by disease.

The 29th Conn. was a colored regiment, organized at New Haven, March 3, 1864.—Col. Wm. B. Wood. It belonged to the Tenth Corps, and rendered good service in front of Petersburg. On the Darbytown Road it lost 13 killed and 78 wounded. Altogether it lost 45 killed and 153 by disease.

From this it would seem that the Connecticut men, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, took a pretty vigorous part in the struggle, and managed to get into almost all the fighting that was going on.

## THE SECOND ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE DIVISION OF ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE BEGINS AT CHATTANOOGA TO-DAY, AND PROMISES TO BE A GATHERING OF MORE THAN USUAL INTEREST. This young Division, occupying the theater of the bloody campaigns of the Armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Ohio, is rapidly growing in numbers and influence. It has 17 fine working camps, with an active membership of between 400 and 500. Much of the gratifying growth is due to the energy and ability of the young Colonel of the Department—M. D. Friedman, of Birmingham, Ala., and a son of Capt. David Friedman, of the 108th Ohio. Commanders-in-Chief R. A. Alger, of the G. A. R., and Charles F. Griffin, of the S. of V., will be present.

## WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

During the week ending March 1, 1890, 6,238 claims were received, of which 1,775 were original, 1,642; reissues, 200; restoration, 42; act of March 3, 1883, 4; order April 3, 1884, 0; act of Aug. 4, 1886, 0; duplicate, 0; supplemental, 2; arrears June 7, 1888, 2; accrued, 67; total, 3,362.

Report of certificates issued from Feb. 24 to 27, 1890, inclusive: Original, 1,400; increase, 1,642; reissues, 200; restoration, 42; act of March 3, 1883, 4; order April 3, 1884, 0; act of Aug. 4, 1886, 0; duplicate, 0; supplemental, 2; arrears June 7, 1888, 2; accrued, 67; total, 3,362.

The number of cases detailed to Special Examiners was 821; 690 reports and cases from Special Examiners; cases on hand for special examination, 11,294.

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